

KAGAN, V. Ye.

Measurement of interpupillary distance in strabismus with  
incorrect fixation. Uch.zap. GNIi glaz.bol. no.8:248-250'63.  
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut glaz-  
nykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa.  
(STRABISMUS) (PUPIL (EYE))

KAGAN, V.Z.

Establishment of expenditure norms for raw materials must stimulate  
their complete utilization. Sakh.prom. 38 no.3:51-56 Mr '64.  
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut  
pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

BURMAN, M.Ye.; KAGAN, V.Z.

Molasses and crystallized glucose are important resources for completing the sugar balance. Sakh. prom. 32 no. 7:50-55 Jy '58.  
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Gosplan RSFSR (for Burman); 2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut krakhsyal'no-patochnoy promyshlennosti (for Kagan).  
(Sugar)

KAGAN, V. Z., kand. ekonomicheskikh nauk

Part played by the starch industry in the national economy, and  
the course of its further development. Trudy TSNIKPP no. 3:19-35  
'59. (MIRA 13:9)

(Starch industry)

KAGAN, V. Z., kand. ekonomicheskikh nauk; KANYCHKINA, K. T., mladshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Most important work in the field of the economics and planning  
of the starch industry. Trudy TSNIIEPP no. 3:233-245 '59.  
(MIRA 13:9)

(Starch industry)

KAGAN, V.Z.

All-Union Scientific and Technical Conference of Workers of the  
Starch and Sirup Industry. Sakh. prom. 33 no.2:48-50 F '59.  
(MIRA 12:3)

(Starch industry--Congresses)

BURMAN, M.Ye.; KAGAN, V.Z.

Construction of small starch factories on collective and state farms. Sakh.prom. 33 no.6:53-56 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Gosplan RSFSR (for Burman). 2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut krakmal' no-patochnoy promyshlennosti (for Kagan).  
(Starch industry)

KAGAN, V.Z.

Distribution of the enterprises of the starch and sirup industry.  
Sakh.prom. 35 no.4:68-72 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut krakhhmal'no-pu-  
tochnoy promyshlennosti.  
(Starch industry)



KAGAN, Vera Zinov'yevna; VINOGRADOV, N.V., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.,  
retsensent; DMITRIYEV, V.M., inzh., ekon., retsensent;  
FUKS, V.K., red.; SATAROVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Economics and planning in the starch and molasses industry]  
Ekonomika i planirovanie krakhmalo-patochnoi promyshlennosti.  
Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1963. 277 p. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Starch industry)

KAGAN, V.Z.; TSUKERMAN, I.S.

Methodology for measuring labor productivity in the starch and  
molasses industry. Trudy TSNIIEKPP no.6;110-116 '63.(MIRA 16:12)

KAGAN, Ya.

Twenty times as much. NTO 2 no.2:48 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' soveta pervichnoy organizatsii Nauchno-  
tekhnicheskogo obshchestva "Mospiprotransa."  
(Railroads--Technological innovations)

KAGAN, Ya. A.

"A Case of Retinoblastoma Which Initially Resembled Pseudo-Glioma," Vest.  
Oftalmol., 27, No.2, 1948

Eye Clinic, Chelyabinsk Med. Inst.

CA

(Medicine)

116-

Riboflavin in transparent and dull eye lens (human)  
and its elimination in urine in cataract patients. Kagan, (Med. Inst., Chelyabinsk). Vestnik Ophthalmol. No. 1, 43-8 (1951). -- In normal clear lens the content of riboflavin is 0-7 % (mostly 3 % or above). In lenses marked by varying degrees of opacity, no riboflavin is found. Urinary elimination of riboflavin is lower than normal (by

- Eye Clinic,

some 10 %) in cases of traumatic or congenital cataract, and essentially normal in cases of old-age cataract. Hence the urinary elimination cannot be used as a method for studying the etiology of cataract. G. M. Kozolapoff

1961

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000619910017-7**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000619910017-7"**

KAGAN, Ya.A., dotsent (Vitebsk, ul. Kalinina, d.22, kv.10)

Urinary riboflavin in animals with implanted tumors. 'op.onk. 1 no.3:  
88-91 '55. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki (direktor - prof. M.M.Zolotareva) Vitebskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - I.I.Bogdanovich)

(NEOPLASMS, urine in,  
vitamin B<sub>2</sub>, in exper. animals)

(URINE,  
vitamin B<sub>2</sub> in exper. cancer)

(VITAMIN B<sub>2</sub>, in urine,  
in exper. cancer)

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. Metabolism. U

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 11, 1958, 51665.

Author : Kagan, Ya. A.  
\* Inst : Not given.  
Title : The Effect of Internal Administration of Riboflavin on Vitamin B<sub>2</sub> content in the Urine of Patients with Malignant Tumors.

Orig Pub: Patol. fiziologiya i eksperim. terapiya, 1957, 1, No 3, 44-48.

Abstract: Patients with malignant tumors (MT) of the eye and ORL- (otorhino-laryngeal) organs (particularly the larynx) and patients with noncancerous diseases of the eye, were given 0.01g of riboflavin (I) 3 times daily for a period of 3 days. The I content in the urine of 10 control patients was 2-15, prior to the

\* *Iz. KLINIKI GLAZNYKH BOLEZNY, VITEBSKOGO MEDITSINSKOGO INSTITUTA.*

Card 1/2



KAGAN, Yu.A., dotsent

Dynamics of riboflavin in the urine of cancer patients before  
and after surgery. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.6:20-22 Je '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - prof.M.B.Kashuk)  
Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(RIBOFLAVIN)

(CANCER)

KAGAN, Ya.A.

Determination of riboflavin in the urine of patients with  
malignant tumors. Khirurgiia 36 no.2:103-108 P '60.

(CANCER)

(RIBOFLAVIN)

(MIRA 13:12)

KASHUK, M.E., prof.; KAGAN, Ya.A., dotsent

Surgical treatment of complications and sequelae in tuberculous lesions of the eye. Vest.oft. no.4:38-42 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Glaznaya klinika (zav. M.E. Kashuk) Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(EYE--TUBERCULOSIS)

KAGAN, Ya. A.

Fuel Abstracts  
June 1954  
Analysis, Testing  
Instruments

✓ 1910. DETERMINATION OF THE COMPOSITION OF FUELS AND KAGAN Ya. A. (Moscow, U.S.S.R., 1954, No. 1, pp. 9-12). The question of the composition of fuels and the burning is considered and the results of the analysis of boiler fuels, the results of the analysis of the fuel and the fuel Institute for determining the composition of fuels are explained.

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**CIA-RDP86-00513R000619910017-7**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000619910017-7"**

*1. Gerasimov, S.G.*  
GERASIMOV, S.G., professor, redaktor; KAGAN, Ya.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LEBEDEV, P.D., professor, glavnyy redaktor; LUKNITSKIY, V.V., professor, redaktor [deceased]; SHEVNDLIN, A.Ye., professor, redaktor; AYZENSHTAT, I.I., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Heat engineering handbook] Teplotekhnicheskii spravochnik. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo. Vol.1. 1957. 728 p. (MIRA 10:9)  
(Heat engineering)

KOVALEV, A.P.; KAGAN, Ya.A.

Letter to the editor. Teploenergetika 3 no.1:63 Ja '56.  
(Coal, Pulverized) (MLBA 912)

AUTHOR: Kagan, Ya.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ostrovskiy  
Ya.M., Engineer, Gerzhoy I.P., Engineer and Grachev S.V.,  
Engineer. 114-6-8/11

TITLE: Modernisation of screw type dust feeders and dust feed  
assembly by the Moscow Power Institute - Mosenergo system.  
(Modernizatsiya schnekovykh pylepitately i uzla pylepit-  
aniya po sisteme MEI - Mosenergo.)

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroenie" (Power Generation Machinery  
Construction) 1957, Vol.3, No. 6, pp. 24 - 28 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The article describes briefly the main features of the  
latest version of the MEI Mosenergo pulverised fuel feed  
system. The screw immediately below the bunker is of  
gradually increasing diameter so that fuel is taken from  
the entire width of the bunker instead of just one part of  
it. The last few threads of the screw before delivery of  
the fuel are made of somewhat smaller pitch than the rest  
so that the fuel is compressed. This prevents fuel from  
the bunker from sliding through the screw faster than it  
ought to be delivered. To secure the best results the  
bunker walls should be made nearly vertical. In this way,  
the entire volume of the bunker is made active. The  
system has been described in previous articles. This

Card 1/3



KAGAN, Ya.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

On the book "Pneumatic grinding of coals" by M.L.Kisel'gef. Reviewed  
by I.A.A.Kagan. Teploenergetika 4 no.1:41-62 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:3)  
(Crushing machinery) (Coal, Pulverized)  
(Kisel'gef, .M.L.)

KAGAN, Ya. A.

KAGAN Ya. A.

14(1): 15(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION NOV/1999  
 Teplokhimicheskiy spravochnik, t. 2 (Heat Engineering Handbook, Vol. 2) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 672 p. 40,000 copies printed.

Compilers (all instructors of the Moscow Power Institute):  
 V.V. Lomitskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences (Deceased);  
 Ye.Ye. Sokolov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; P.D. Lebedev,  
 Doctor of Technical Sciences; M.V. Larov, Doctor of Technical  
 Sciences; G.P. Ivanov, Candidate of Technical Sciences;  
 S.M. Golubkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; A.M. Shernitsyuk,  
 Candidate of Technical Sciences; S.P. Chistyakov, Candidate of Technical  
 Sciences; Ye.O. Dudnikov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; A.M.  
 Maklakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and M.I. Berba,  
 Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ed.: I.I. Ayzenshtat;  
 S.S. Gerasimov, Professor; Ye.A. Kagan, Doctor; P.D. Lebedev,  
 Professor (Chief Ed.) and V.V. Lomitskiy, Professor (Deceased).

Card 1/6

Heat Engineering (Con.)

NOV/1999

REMARKS: This book is intended for students of power engineering and polytechnical vuzs. It may also be used by engineering and technical personnel engaged in the design, construction and operation of thermal equipment of thermoelectric power stations and industrial plants.

COVERAGE: This is the second volume of a two-volume heat-engineering handbook compiled by a group of professors and doctors of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute. This volume deals with thermoelectric power plants, heating and ventilating systems, industrial plant thermal equipment, heat exchangers, steam turbines, industrial and agricultural engines and other equipment. Brief information on the following subjects is given: heat exchangers, evaporating and fractionating equipment, refrigeration systems and heat pumps, industrial furnaces, production, transportation and storage of fuel gases, gases, vapors, compressors, hoisting and transporting mechanisms, and temperature, pressure and flow measuring instruments. Standard graphical symbols for heat-power plant equipment and instruments and also the letter symbols and corresponding dimensions of various engineering quantities are given. Changes in the GOST (All-

Card 2/6

MEYKLYAR, Mikhail Vladimirovich; KAGAN, Ya.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye.,  
tekhn.red.

[Modern steam boiler] Sovremennyyi parovoi kotel. Moskva, Gos.  
energ.izd-vo, 1959. 119 p. (Biblioteka teplo tekhnika, no.2)  
(MIRA 12:10)

(Boilers)

MEYKLYAR, Mikhail Vladimirovich; KAGAN, Ya.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye.,  
tekhn. red.

[Brief manual on steam boilers] Kratkii spravochnik po parovym  
kotlam. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 102 p.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Boilers--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

KOVALEV, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KAGAN, Ya.A., kand. tekhn. nauk  
KHZMALYAN, D.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Design of ejector devices for boiler furnaces. Toploenergetika  
10 no.9:30-34 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.  
(Furnaces)

KOVALEV, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KAGAN, Ya.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determination of fuel expenditure in a coal dust conduit  
and the productive capacity limit of a ball mill taking into  
account the resistance of the dust conduit. Teploenergetika  
11 no.5:38-42 My'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

KOVALEV, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LELEYEV, N.S.; KHZHAYAN,  
D.M.; MAKSIMOV, V.M.; PANASENKO, M.D.; KAGAN, Ya.A.; MODEL',  
Z.G.; TROYANSKIY, Ye.A.; VILENSKIY, T.V.; RYZHKIN, V.Ya.;  
MOZHAROV, N.A.

[Atlas of boiler systems (supplement)] Atlas kotel'nykh  
agregatov (dopolnenie). [by] A.P.Kovalev i dr. Moskva,  
Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 22 fold. (MIRA 17:3)

KLYACHKO, L.I.; KAGAN, Ya.D.

Improving the quality of hard alloys. TSvet.met. 34 no.9:75-77  
S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Zavod "Elektrotsink".  
(Powder metallurgy) (Tungstates)



*podvazkin 1*  
MURASHKIN, I.N., inzh.; KAGAN, Ya.I., inzh.; SAVIN, V.A., inzh.

"Protection of river banks and slopes" by A.M. Frolov, K.A.  
Podvazkin. Reviewed by I.N. Murashkin, IA.I. Kagan, V.A. Savin.  
Transp. stroi. 8 no.2:30-31 P '57. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Shore protection)  
(Frolov, A.M.) (Podvazkin, K.A.)

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**CIA-RDP86-00513R000619910017-7"**

KAGAN, Ya. I.

AID P - 3262

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 17/25

Authors : Kagan, Ya. I., O. I. Bogdanov, and Ye. I. Yantovskiy, Engs.,  
Khar'kov.

Title : Measuring the thickness of the oil film in slip-bearings and  
thrust bearings

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 9, 73-76, S 1955

Abstract : The authors describe the measuring of thickness of the oil film  
in slip- and thrust bearings, which they made with the use of  
induction senders of the transformer type fed by a current of  
industrial frequency. The authors describe in detail the  
measuring apparatus and connection diagram as well as the testing  
procedure. Three photographs, 4 diagrams, 3 Soviet references,  
1947-1954.

Institution : None

Submitted : Mr 23, 1955

KAGAN, Ya.I., inzhener (Khar'kov); BOGDANOV, O.I., inzhener (Khar'kov).

Measuring the thickness of the oil film in the thrust bearing of  
vertical electric motors. Elektrichestvo no.8:74-76 Ag '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Lubrication and lubricants)(Electric motors)(Electric measurements)

AUTHORS: Kagan, Ya.I., Engineer, Bogdanov, O.I., 105-9-21/32  
Engineer (Khar'kov)

TITLE: On the Method of Measuring the Thickness of an Oil Film in Friction Bearings (K metodike izmereniya tolshchiny maslyanoy plenki v oporakh skol'zyashchego treniya)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1957, Nr 9, pp. 72-73 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The measuring scheme given by the authors in Elektrichestvo, 1955, Nr 9, p. 73, had the disadvantage that at a change of temperature of the medium surrounding the measuring- and gauging donors the gauge curves changed. The authors therefore developed a new method which is free from this disadvantage. Into the primary winding circuit additional resistances are introduced, the order of magnitude of which is much larger than the resistance of the donor primary windings. A stabilization of the current flowing in the primary windings is thus attained. The secondary windings of the gauging- and measuring donor are switched on to the bridge amplifier. The oscillograph-vibrator is connected in the diagonal of the latter. The method described here was successfully applied by the authors in production. There is 1 figure.

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Card 1/1

A Differential Method of Measuring the Amount of the  
Paramagnetic Phase

32-12-25/71

amount to  $\approx 1.02$  or  $\Delta P\% = 102\%$ . In this case  $P\% = (4 \pm 4.08)\%$  is obtained. By the proper shunting of the galvanometer, i.e. by inserting various coefficients of this shunting, it is possible to equalize the error. For this purpose a special ballistic device is recommended, the wiring circuit of which is given. With its aid the direct determination of the value  $(4\pi I_e - 4\pi I_n)$  is possible. The device consists of an electromagnet, a ballistic galvanometer, 2 measuring coils, and 3 resistances, by means of which shunting of the ballistic galvanometer can be carried out. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Electromechanical Plant (Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Paramagnetic phase-Measuring-Method

AUTHORS: Kagan, Ya. I. and Paskal', Yu. I. SOV/126-6-2-29/34

TITLE: Reduction of the Coercive Force During Low Temperature Treatment of High Speed Steel (Snizheniye koertsitivnoy sily pri obrabotke bystrorezhushchey stali kholodom)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 2, pp 364-365 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the process of magnetic investigation of structural transformations in high speed steel during various heat treatment cycles, which include low temperature treatment, certain data were obtained which indicate that low temperature treatment influences the coercive force of steel. The values of the coercive force of steels which were subjected to differing regimes of hardening and subsequent low temperature treatment are entered in the table herewith, each value being the average of the measurements on three specimens:

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SOV/126-6-2-29/34

Reduction of the Coercive Force During Low Temperature Treatment of High Speed Steel

Method of Hardening	Coercive force after hardening	Coercive force after holding at -120°C for 30 mins.
Hardening in oil from 1250°C	62.7	55.3
Hardening from 1250°C with isothermal annealing at 560°C	66.6	60.1

It can be seen from this table that low temperature treatment reduces appreciably the coercive force of the steel. In Fig.1 data are graphed of the reduction of the coercive force as a result of cold treatment at various temperatures in the range -40 to -183°C; for comparison, in Fig.2 data are graphed of the quantity of martensite which forms at the same low temperature treatment temperatures. The quantity of martensite and the coercive force were determined on the same specimens. Comparison of the two graphs shows that the reduction in the coercive

Card 2/4



SOV/126-6-2-29/34

Reduction of the Coercive Force During Low Temperature Treatment of High Speed Steel

force will be the larger, the larger the quantity of martensite which formed. Further investigations have shown that repeated low temperature treatment, which does not bring about additional austenite decomposition, will also not bring about a reduction in the coercive force. This reduction in the coercive force is closely linked with austenite decomposition. However, an increase in the quantity of martensite in the steel should not bring about a reduction in the coercive force. Apparently, the reduction in the coercive force is due to a reduction of the internal stresses in the steel. In other words, it can be assumed that structural stresses which occur during decomposition of the austenite caused by low temperature treatment are of a sign opposite to the stresses remaining after hardening and it is this fact which leads to a reduction of the overall stress state of steel. Such a reduction in the internal stresses is in accordance with data on improvement of the plastic properties (ductility) of steel as a result

Card 3/4

KAGAN, Ya.I., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk; KOVALENKO, A.D., inzh.; ZHARKIKH, V.Z., inzh.;  
BOGDANOV, O.I., inzh.; ZUBAR', V.P., inzh.; D'TAKOMENKO, V.S., inzh.

Automatic measurement of shaft diameters during grinding. Vest.nash.  
38 no.10:58-59 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Thickness measurement)

KAGAN, Ya.I.; BOGDANOV, O.I.; BLOSHENKO, A.A.; ABAKUMOV, N.I.

Unit for the automatic weighing of small portions of  
difficultly pouring materials. Zav.lab. 25 no.9:1132 '59.  
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod.  
(Weighing machines)

28(5)

AUTHORS:

- SOV/32-25-3-49/53
- 1) Kagan, Ya. I., Bogdanov, O. I.,
  - 2) Farkovskiy, P. A.,
  - 3) Iskhakov, Kh. A.,
  - 4) Martirosyan, A. P., Avakyan, M. Kh.,
  - 5) Andybura, P. Ya.

TITLE: News in Brief

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 9, pp 1146-1147 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ya. I. Kagan and O. I. Bogdanov, Elektromekhanicheskiy zavod, g. Khar'kov (Electromechanical Works, Khar'kov) suggest the use of an apparatus (Fig) to be used for grading steel samples according to trade-marks. The apparatus is based on a difference in the thermoelectric force of the samples. 40Kh and 9Kh8, ShKh15 and 9Kh5, Kh12 and Kh12TF steels may be distinguished from one another. Measurement is performed in such a way that a copper electrode heated up to a definite temperature is pressed on one end of a small test foil, and a second (unheated) copper electrode is pressed on the other end, and the thermoelectric force is measured with a millivoltmeter. P. A. Farkovskiy, Altayskiy traktorny zavod (Altay Tractor Works) reports on an improved coercimeter of the system UFAN (Fig). A diagram illustrates the new circuit-diagram. Kh. A. Iskhakov, Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute) suggests the use of small furnaces

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News in Brief

SOV/32-25-9-49/53

for differential-thermal analyses, since the performance of such analyses is made possible by their use in plant laboratories. In these furnaces, the heating coil is freely exposed in small ceramic tubes (60 per cent fire-clay and 40 per cent china clay), the latter being contained within a layer of asbestos wool between the inner furnace wall (fire-clay) and the furnace shell (sheet steel). The furnace block has five cavities, two for the sample, two for the standard samples, and one for the thermocouple. A. P. Martirosyan and M. Kh. Avakyan, Yerevanskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Yerevan Polytechnic Institute) described a tensimeter (Fig). The liquid to be investigated is evaporated in vacuum on the water bath, which causes the vapors to pass into a second glass vessel of the apparatus where they flow about a thermometer, and flow back, after condensation has taken place, into the first glass vessel. As soon as a stabilized circulation has been attained, pressure is read on a gauge, air is passed into the system, and pressure is read. This is repeated 10 to 15 times, and the vapor tension is calculated from the difference between external pressure and vacuum. P. Ya. Andybura, Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut (Krivoy Rog Mining Institute) designed a measuring instrument for

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News in Brief

SOV/32-25-9-49/53

wire rope diameters (Fig ). The device is provided with two wedge-shaped bits, a movable one and a fixed one. The former is connected with an indicator. The use of wedge-shaped bits reduces the error of measurement to a minimum, which cannot be attained with a conventional micrometer. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Elektromekhanicheskiy zavod, g. Khar'kov (Electromechanical Works, Khar'kov ). Altayskiy traktornyy zavod (Altay Tractor Works). Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute). Yerevanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Yerevan Polytechnic Institute). Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut (Krivoy Rog Mining Institute)

Card 3/3

1.1600

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5/220/02/000/004/011/012  
1005/1203

AUTHORS: Khach, Ya.I., Terletska, V.A., Sidorenko, I.Ya. and Zundur, G.K.  
TITLE: Investigation of the process of compression of ferro-magnetic powders  
PERIODICAL: Poroshkovaya Metallurgiya; no 4, 1962, 90-93

TEXT: The aim is to obtain data on the cold-working effect during the compression of metal powders. The maximum coercive force for nickel and iron powders samples, with densities ranging from 2.75 to 7.25 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, was found for samples with a density of 5.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. This fact, and the straight-line decrease in the coercive force with increase in the density of the same samples which underwent an annealing at 300°C, led the authors to the conclusion that the compression process of metal powders increases the deformation of their crystal lattices up to a certain limit. For the above powders this limit is expressed by the maximum coercive force found for samples with a density of 5.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. There are 4 figures. x

ASSOCIATION: VNIIElektromash, G. Khar'kov (VNIIElectromash, Khar'kov)

~~Card 13~~

KAGAN, Ya.I.; SIDORENKO, I.Ya.

Quantitative investigation of carbides in carbon steel. Fiz.  
met. i metalloved. 13 no.6:842-849 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii  
elektromashin i apparatostroyeniya.

(Carbides)

(Steel--Metallography)



KAGAN, Ya.I.; BRONIN, S.V.; SIDORENKO, I.Ya.

Magnetic method of quantitative carbide analysis. Fiz. met.  
i metalloved. 13 no.6:926-928 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii  
elektromashino- i apparatostroyeniya.  
(Carbide--Analysis) (Magnetic testing)

KAGAN, Ya.I.; TERLETSKIY, V.Ye.; SIDORENKO, I.Ya.; BUNDUR, G.K.

Investigating the process of compacting ferromagnetic powders  
with help of coercive forces. Porosh.met. 2 no.4:90-93 J1-  
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii  
elektromashin i apparatostroyeniya.  
(Powder metallurgy)  
(Metal powders--Magnetic properties)

KAGAN, Ya.I.; BROVIN, S.V.; SIDORENKO, I. Ya.

Investigating the process of tempering hardened carbon steels.  
Metalloved. 1 term. obr. met. no.2:35-38 F'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii  
elektromashin i apparatostroyeniya.

L 12-1-66 ENT(d)/EPA(s)-2/ENT(a)/EMP(v)/EMP(j)/T/EMP(t)/EMP(r)/EMP(h)/EMP(b)

ACCESSION NR: AP5020162 EMP(l)/EPA(c) JM/EM/EM UR/0435/45/000/008/0025/0027  
621.791:534-8:621.315.5

AUTHORS: Kagan, Ya. I. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences); Neonet, V. P. (Engineer); But, A. A. (Engineer); Shkil', V. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Ultrasonic welding of lacquer- or enamel-insulated wire connections

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1965, 25-27

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic welding, wire connection, wire welding, insulated wire/ PEV wire insulation, PEL wire insulation, PSDK wire insulation, BPVL wire insulation, PGV wire insulation, UZSM 1 ultrasonic welder

ABSTRACT: To determine the feasibility of ultrasonic welding of wire connections without prior removal of the insulation, a range of copper and aluminum wire sizes (insulation types PEV, PSDK, BPVL, PETV-TL, PGV, and PEL) were experimentally welded on ultrasonic welder UZSM-1 into wire-to-wire and wire-to-copper plate connections. The contact force, welding time, and ultrasonic vibration amplitude for best connection strength were determined for each case, and a table of best parameters for 22 different connections is presented. It was found that the wires had to be held properly during the welding process (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) to give satisfactory connections. It was also found that the limited connection strength

L 2446-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020162

(with PEL or PEV insulation) and aluminum wires (without insulation) could be welded without difficulty into wire-to-wire and wire-to-copper plate connections (for all wire diameters). Insulated aluminum single-strand wires above 2 mm in diameter could also be welded, but smaller diameters required special care and gave unsatisfactory results. The static strength in tension-shear of the connections was found to be 75-90% of the wire strength, but only 30-35% of this force was required to pull the weld apart (perpendicular to axis). The resistance of the connections was more than 85% of the wire resistance. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: VNIITELEKTROMASH

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 2446-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020162

ENCLOSURE: 01

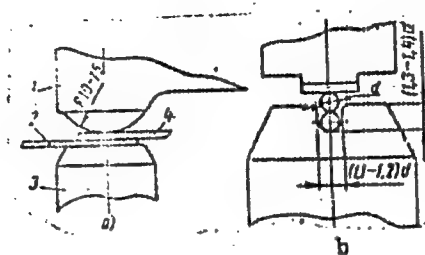


Fig. 1. Welding head geometry for wire-to-plate (a) and wire-to-wire (b) welds: 1- instrument, 2- plate, 3- reflector, 4- wire

BVK  
Card 3/3

KAGAN, Ya.I.; OSTROVSKAYA, E.L.; ZADOROZHNYAYA, T.A.; NESMIYAN, L.I.

Errors in the thermal control of soldering. Izv. tekhn. no.11:  
18-21 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

AR0033105

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/00/0001-07/E034/E034

Auth: Kagan, Ya. I.; Neonov, V. P.; Bat, A. A.; Shkil', V. M.

TITLE: Ultrasonic welding of wire enamel insulation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 7E242

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tekhnol. elektromashino- i apparatostr.,  
vyp. 3, 1965, 30-46

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic welding, electric wire, insulated wire, enameled wire,  
wire insulation, wire welding

ABSTRACT: An analysis was made of the process of ultrasonic welding of electric wire without removing the layer of enamel or varnish insulation or preliminary preparation of surface. The possibility has been established for welding single-core and multicore PEL and PEV insulated copper electric wires to each other and to a Cu plate for practically all diameters used in the electrical industry, as well as aluminum single-core uninsulated electric wires to each other, to insulated single-core Cu wires, and multicore uninsulated Al wires to Cu plates. Welding of

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.16

1 09391-67  
ACC NR: AR0033105

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619910017-7"

single-core Al electric wires with PEV or PEL insulation > 2 mm diameter can be conducted with the maximum amplitudes. V. Fomenko. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 2/2



LYANITSKIY, V.Ye., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SMORODINSKIY, N.A., dotsent; SHTENTSEL', V.K., dotsent; KAGAN, Ya.Kh., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROMASHEV, D.G., inzhener; STREL'CHENI, M.M., inzhener.

[Harbor hydraulic-engineering installations] Portovye gidrotekhnicheskie sooruzhenia. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva morskogo i rechnogo flota SSSR. Part 1. 1953. 624 p. (MLRA 6:12)  
(Harbors) (Hydraulic engineering)

GORYUNOV, B.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GUDANETS, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZLATOVERKHOVNIKOV, L.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAGAN, Ya. Kh., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHIVOV, A.K., inzhener; KUROCHKIN, S.N., inzhener; LYAKHNITSKIY, V.Ye., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; NOVIKOV, A.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROMASHOV, D.G., inzhener; SHTENTSEL', V.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUZ'MIN, T.P., redaktor; ZAYTSEV, N.N., redaktor; NELIDOVA, E.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Port hydrotechnical installations; construction and design] Portovye gidrotekhnicheskie soorusheniya; konstruirovaniye i raschet. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1956. 537 p. (MLBA 9:11)  
(Harbors)

KAGAN, Ya. L.

KAGAN, Ya. L.: "The selection of varieties of winter wheat for the Lithuanian SSR." Min Higher Education USSR. Lithuanian Agricultural Academy. Kaunas, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences)

Source: Knizhnaya letopis'

No. 28

1956

Moscow

KAGAN, Ya. M., GOLDANSKIY, V. I. (USSR)

"Thermo-Chemical Effects of Ionizing Radiations".

paper submitted for the Symposium on the Chemical Effects of Nuclear Transformation  
(IAEA) Prague, 24-27 Oct. 1960.

KAGAN, Ya.M.; FOMIN, A.S.

Investigating the paraffin deposition in lift pipes with a deep-well paraffin gauge. Nefteprom.delo no.11:22-23 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Aksakovneft",

ISANGULOV, K.I.; KAGAN, Ya.M.; IVANOV, G.N.; KAMALOV, M.R.

- Using electric sinking pumps in wells with damaged production casing. Nefteprom. delo no.4:11-12 '64.  
(MIRA 17:6)
- 1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Aksakovneft".

KRUPNOV, N.K.; BAYKOV, U.M.; KAGAN, Ya.M.

Injecting unfiltered water to maintain reservoir pressure.  
Neft. khoz. 40 no.4:31-35 Ap '63.

(NIRA 17:10)

KAGAN, Ya.M.; LATYPOV, V.Kh.

Investigating the viscosity of emulsions of reservoir D  
of the Shkapovo field. Neft. khoz. 42 no. 3:32-35 Mr '64.  
(MIRA 17:7)



KAGAN, Ya.M.; KAMALOV, R.R.; ANTROPOV, A.D.; KNYSHENKO, G.N.

Density of the gas oil mixture in the annular space of wells  
equipped with sinking centrifugal pumps. Nefteprom. delo  
no.8:14-17 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. TSekh nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i proizvodvennykh rabot  
neftpromyslovoy upravleniya "Aksakovneft".

IATYPOV, V.Kh.; KAGAN, Ya.M.

Using surfactants in the field gathering of flooded oils.  
Nefteprom. delo no.8:28-30 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Aksakovneft".

L 14040-66 EWT(m)/T WE

ACC NR: AR5020052

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/55/000/012/013/013

AUTHOR: Kagan, Ya.M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of an alternating electromagnetic field on the electric conductivity of petroleum <sup>55</sup>

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 12P87

REF SOURCE: Tr. Ufimsk. neft. n.-i. in-t, vyp. 13, 1964, 219-222

TOPIC TAGS: alternating electromagnetic field, electric conductivity, petroleum product

TRANSLATION: A study was conducted of petroleum obtained from the mouth of the Shkarpovskoye deposit. It was shown that in petroleum which had been affected by an alternating electromagnetic field (EMF) of industrial frequency, the electric conductivity increased and that the degree of such increase depended on the duration of EMF effect on the petroleum. The electric conductivity of petroleum subjected to EMF for 3 hours was increased by 17-29%. On the basis of the data obtained, a deduction was made that exposure to EMF caused structural changes in the flow of the petroleum: variations in the reciprocal groupings of molecules, solvation sheaths, etc.

SUB CODE: 20,07,11

Card

1/1

L 14041-66 EWT(m)/T WE

ACC NR: AR5020053

SOURCE CODE: UR/081/85/000/012/1013/1013

AUTHOR: Kagan, Ya.M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of an alternating electromagnetic field on the rheologic properties of petroleum 25  
55

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 12P83

REF SOURCE: Tr. Ufimsk. neft. u.-i. in-t. vyp. 13, 1964, 225-231

TOPIC TAGS: alternating electromagnetic field, petroleum, rheologic property

TRANSLATION: Comparative studies of the rheological parameters of a petroleum solution in kerosene (to the kerosene were added 2 and 4% petroleum taken from the D bed of Shkopovskiy deposits) affected by an alternating electromagnetic field (EMF), and of the original petroleum, showed that in EMF affected liquids, processed for 1 and 4 hours, the values of rheological parameters increased. The degree of these variations in value was in a practically lineal ratio to the duration of the EMF effect. These variations indicated internal structural changes in the fluid, i.e., EMF affected the reciprocal molecular groupings in petroleum.

SUB CODE: 11, 20

Card 1/1 20

KAGAN, Ya.M.

Effect of an alternating electromagnetic field on the  
crystallization and formation of paraffin deposits.  
Nefteprom.delo no.10:16-19 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Aksakovneft".

KAGAN, Ya.S.

Technic of renal surgery with the use of a heterogenic fibrin film;  
experimental study. Urologiya 22 no.2:25-27 Mr-Apr '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz kafedry urologii (nach. - prof. N.F.Gorkun) Voenno-meditsin-  
skoy morskoy akademii i Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta perelivaniya krovi (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespon-  
dent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Filatov)

(KIDNEYS, surg.

exper., technic & use of heterogenic fibrin pellicle)

(FIBRIN

heterogenic fibrin pellicle in exper. surg. of kidneys)

KAGAN, Ya.S.; MAKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Changes in the animal organism due to poisoning by various  
organic phosphorus insecticides. Arkh.pat. 22 no.9:44-49 '60.  
(MIRA 13:12)  
(PHOSPHORUS ORGANIC COMPOUNDS—TOXICOLOGY)

ACCESSION NR: AP4014027

S/0049/64/000/001/0085/0089

AUTHORS: Antsy\*ferov, M. S.; Antsy\*ferova, N. G.; Kagan, Ya. Ya.

TITLE: Study of the velocities of elastic wave propagation and absorption in frozen sand

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 1, 1964, 85-89

TOPIC TAGS: elastic wave, seismic wave, wave propagation, wave attenuation, frozen sand core, massive frozen sand, wave propagation velocity, wave attenuation velocity, Poisson coefficient, frozen sand model, seismic exploration model, IKL-5 seismoscope

ABSTRACT: Longitudinal wave propagation and attenuation velocities in frozen sand cores and the propagation of longitudinal and transverse waves in massive frozen sand were studied in models. The IKL-5 impulse device (analogous to the usual laboratory and field seismoscopes) was used for the production and reception of elastic waves. The material used in the models was a homogeneous quartz sand of average grain size with 17-20% water saturation. All measurements were taken at -15C. The impulse frequencies used in the sand-core model were 28 to 170 keps, and  
Card 1/3



ACCESSION NR: AP4014027

the P wave average velocity was  $4300 \pm 100$  m/sec. The Poisson coefficient calculated from the formula

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4} (\xi^2 - 1 + \sqrt{(\xi^2 - 1)^2 - 8(\xi^2 - 1)}),$$

was  $0.23 \pm 0.03$ , where  $\xi = v_{P_C} / v_{P_M}$  ( $v_{P_{Core}} / v_{P_{Massive}}$ ). The P wave velocity ( $v_P$ ) in the massive sand was  $4650 \pm 50$  m/sec, and the S wave velocity was  $2760 \pm 40$  m/sec. In the latter case the Poisson coefficient was calculated from the formula

$$\sigma = \frac{\left(\frac{v_{P_M}}{v_{S_M}}\right)^2 - 2}{2 \left[\left(\frac{v_{P_M}}{v_{S_M}}\right)^2 - 1\right]},$$

and was equal to  $0.23 \pm 0.02$ . The coefficient of wave attenuation increased with the increase in impulse frequency. Thus, for impulses of 28, 45, 65, 75, 170 kcps, the attenuation coefficients were respectively 0.015, 0.021, 0.031, 0.046, 0.140  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . "The authors express their appreciation to G. I. Man'kovskiy for his initiative and his assistance in this work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4014027

formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gornogo dela im. A. A. Skochinskogo (Mining Institute)

SUBMITTED: 22Apr63

DATE ACQ: 11Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, FH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

ABSTRACT: The propagation speed of longitudinal sound waves in dry sand under normal atmospheric pressure is very low (150-300 m/sec.) and the absorption rate is very high (several dB/m) but increases sharply as the atmospheric pressure is increased.

the speed of ultrasonic wave propagation and the applied pressure is indicative of the important role of the inelastic deformations developing in the sand under

ASSOCIATION. Institut geotekhnicheskogo i inzhenerstva A. A. Skochinnikov (MOSCOW, RUSSIA)

KAGAN, YE.

L'VOV, A.; KAGAN, Ye., преподаvatel'.

Training livestock farm mechanizers. Prof.-tekh. obr. 11 no.5:  
8-10 Ag '54. (MIRA 7:9)

1. Direktor uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva  
No. 19 (Mogilevskaya oblast')  
(Mogilev--Farm mechanization--Study and teaching) (Farm  
mechanization--Study and teaching--Mogilev)

L'VOV, A. KAGAN, Ye., преподаvatel'; URVANTSEV, A.

Training the mechanical ear of machine operators. Prof.-tekh.  
obr. 21 no.8:12-13 Ag '64. (MIRA 1719)

1. Direktor Mogilevskogo sel'skogo professional'no-tekhnicheskogo  
uchilishcha No.1, Belorusskaya SSR (for L'vov). 2. Starshiy inzh.  
laboratorii Tsentral'nogo uchebno-metodicheskogo kabineta (for  
Urvantsev).

KAGAN, Ye.A.

Improving the operation of a combined installation. Neftianik 3 no.4:  
19-22 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Starshiy inzh. tsakha Krasnokamskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda.  
(Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

30V/92-58-11-24/36

14(0)

AUTHOR: Kagan, YeA. Staff Member of the Petroleum Industry Administration

TITLE: Designers Work Without Regard for Practical Consideration  
(Proyektirovshchiki rabotayut v otryve ot praktiki)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958. Nr 11. pp 25-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In his article, published in the Nr 5, 1958 issue of Neftyanik under the title "Designs of Processing Units Should be Based on Operating Experience", E.B. Khesin correctly outlines errors in planning and designing refinery projects. However, these projects are criticized from the standpoint of a mechanic; he does not discuss problems connected with the technology of petroleum conversion. A few examples, cited by the author of the present article, illustrate the deficiencies in planning the installation of refinery equipment and the quality of this equipment in regard to its operating value. He states, for instance, that the lack of duplicative emergency pipes in hot product lines of mild cracking coils is responsible for the frequent interruption of

Card 1/3



SOV/92-58-11-24/36

14(0)

Designers Work Without Regard (Cont.)

operation at the Krasnokamsk refinery. In furnace sections, where the thermal tension is particularly high, he recommends the installation of pipes built of special heat resistant steel. Moreover, he advises that some sections of fractionators be coated with steel alloy. Their lower plates should also be made of this. Some refineries started to use successfully the system of lower heaters of thermal cracking coils for heating crude stock. The author recommends that the Krasnokamsk refinery follow the same pattern. Furnaces should have an automatic control of air in flue gases and should be provided with a heat regenerating system. The accumulation of carbon deposits in residual heat exchangers of cracking units creates serious difficulties, and for this reason the Omsk refinery now flushes these heat exchangers with kerosene without interrupting the operating cycle of the unit. Special equipment has been installed there for this purpose. The Krasnokamsk refinery flow scheme has been adopted at Groznyy; deep cracking is applied there to the wide fraction and mild cracking to the straight-run distillation mazout. The thermal desalting process has been improved at

Card 2/3

14(0)

SOV/92-58-11-24/36

the Krasnokamsk refinery, and the consumption of the black contact medium reduced. The ethylation of gasoline is carried out at the Khabarovsk refinery in the process of pumping gasoline to the product storage tank. In conclusion the author states that there have been a great number of improvements introduced at various refineries, which should not be overlooked by planning engineers.

. It should be noted that in many cases attempts by refiners to improve the process fail because the additional equipment they need for this purpose is not available.

ASSOCIATION: Upravleniye neftyanoy promyshlennosti Perm'skogo sovmarkhoza (The Petroleum Industry Administration of the Perm' Council of the National Economy)

Card 3/3

AUTHOR:

G. I. Gaidukov, A. I. Kagar, Ye. B. and Ostrovskiy, A. F. Ser/93-58-7-4/17

TITLE:

Oil Well Penetration by Means of Explosives (O makhannom vprizhiv  
proboynki skvazhin)

PERIODICAL:

Neftegazovaya khimiya, 1958, Nr. 13-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This article presents experimental data on oil well penetration by means of explosives. This method of oil well penetration is being developed by VNIIBT in cooperation with Pervomaybursk. The charge is applied to the bottom of a fluid filled well and the crushed rock produced by the explosion is flushed out. The state of a formation developed by this method is shown in Fig. 1. The area directly affected by the explosive charge is designated as the zone of crushed rock; the neighboring area is designated as the zone of precrushed rock, and the area receiving the energy of the explosion via the fluid is designated as the zone of hydraulic action. The breakup of the formation in the zones of crushed and precrushed rock is caused by the mechanical action of the compression and expansion waves. The breakup of the rock in the zone of hydraulic action is caused mainly by the alternating pressures as well as by the wedging action of the fluid in the fractures. The experimental data made it possible to establish the depth of the oil well following successive explosions. This is calculated with the aid of the relationship  $H = 1.4 \sqrt{Q}$ , where H is the

Card 1/2

1 Well Penetration by Means of Explosives

Scv/93-58-7-4/17

depth of the well,  $n$  - the number of explosions,  $A$  - the coefficient depending on the properties of the explosive and the rock, and the shape of the explosive, and  $C$  - the weight of the explosive. The diameter of the penetrated oil well depends on the weight of the explosive charge and this relationship is expressed by  $D \cdot h_1 = B C^m$ , where  $h_1 = \frac{H}{A}$ ,  $m$  - exponent slightly less than 1, and  $B$  - value ranging from  $9 \cdot 10^{-3}$  -  $14.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ . Application of explosives in an experimental oil well has disclosed that it is possible to penetrate up to 20 meters at the rate of 0.6 meters per hour, while a turbodrill penetrates about 3 meters of hole at the rate of 0.15 meters per hour. There is 1 Figure, and there are 5 references, of which 4 are Soviet, and 1 is English.

Card 2/2

1. Petroleum--Production
2. Explosives--Applications

S/079/62/032/001/016/016  
D204/D302

AUTHORS: Klebanskiy, A.L., Yuzhelevskiy, Yu.A., Kogan, E.V.,  
and Kogan, Ye.G.

TITLE: The isomerism of 1,3,5-tris(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)-  
1,3,5-trimethyl cyclotrisiloxane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 1, 1962, 323-324

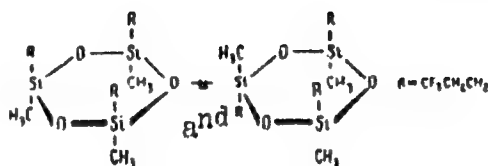
TEXT: A description is given of the hydrolysis products of 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl methyl dichlorosilane, at 190-210°C/18 mm Hg, in the presence of 0.5 % KOH (as 50 % aq. solution). The distillate, collected at 130°C/18 mm Hg, consisted of 80 % of crystals (I) of m.p. 35.2°C, b.p. 243°C/759 mm Hg,  $d_4^{40}$  1.2309,  $n_D^{40}$  1.3590 and

~ 20 % of a liquid (II) of m.p. -15.5°C, b.p. 239°C/759 mm Hg,  $d_4^{20}$  1.2576 and  $n_D^{20}$  1.3669. The molecular weights were practically identical. Either compound rearranged to a mixture of I and II when heated with KOH under the above conditions and it was, therefore, concluded that I and II were stereoisomers: ✓

Card 1/2

The isomerism of ...

S/079/62/032/001/016/016  
D204/D302



Further work is now in progress to determine which of the 2 stereoisomers corresponds to which structure. There is 1 non-Soviet-bloc reference. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: O.R. Pierce, G.W. Holbrook, O.K. Johansson, J.C. Saylor, and E.D. Brown, Ind. Eng. Ch., 52, 783, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka, imeni S.V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S.V. Lebedev)

SUBMITTED: August 15, 1961

Card 2/2

KAGAN, Ye.G.; KOZLOVA, N.V.; KLEBANSKIY, A.L.

Synthesis and study of the basicity of ethoxysilanes and siloxanes containing 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl groups at the silicon atom. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.6:1060-1065 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni Lebedeva.

KAGAN, Ye.G.; KLEBANSKIY, A.L.; KHARLAMOVA, A.V.

Synthesis of some ethoxysilanes and disiloxanes with  
3,3,3-trifluoropropyl groups. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:704-705  
F '63. (MIRA 1612)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo  
kauchuka imeni S.V.Lebedeva.  
(Silicon organic compounds) (Propane)



L 03767-67 EWI(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6019540

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/D190/66/008/006/1015/1017

63  
B

AUTHOR: Novikov, S. N.; Kagan, Ye. G.; Pravednikov, A. N.

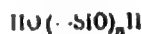
ORG: Physico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov (Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut);  
All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S. V. Lebedeva  
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka)

TITLE: Thermal decomposition of 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl(methyl)siloxanes

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1015-1017

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane, heat resistance, synthetic material, reaction mechanism, thermo-chemistry, silicon plastic, *THERMAL DECOMPOSITION*

ABSTRACT: Thermal decomposition of poly-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl (or methyl) siloxanes of the general formula



was studied. Samples were heated in vacuo, to 400°C in a closed system. It was found that during the thermal decomposition of poly-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl(methyl)siloxanes, a depolymerization in the main polymer chain occurs; this is reflected in the splitting off of the 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl groups. It was found that this process is ac-

UDC: 678.01:54+678.84

Card 1/2

L 03767-67

ACC NR: AP6019540

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accompanied by an intramolecular transfer of fluorine from the  $\gamma$ -position in the 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl group to the silicon atom. The rate of this transfer is greater than the rate of splitting off in methyl groups. It was also found that in addition to these processes, there also occurs a decomposition of the 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl group. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 29May65/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 *llh*

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619910017-7

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

2. The second part of the document is a list of the topics that were discussed at the meeting. The topics are listed in alphabetical order. The topics are: [illegible]

3. The third part of the document is a list of the actions that were taken at the meeting. The actions are listed in alphabetical order. The actions are: [illegible]

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the conclusions that were reached at the meeting. The conclusions are listed in alphabetical order. The conclusions are: [illegible]

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of these compounds are as follows

Card 1/2

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Compound ...  
their assistance." Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 figure.  
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo  
Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic

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KASHIN, E.M.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Correlation of the energetic and hemodynamic functions with different types of work. R. M. Kashin, H. I. Kuntanovich and A. N. Borshevskii. *Arbeitsphysiol.* 8, 112-24(1934); cf. C. A. 23, 2207; 26, 112, 5008. The O absorption per min., the min. vol. of the heart and pulse rate were detd. with 2 subjects at rest, during dynamic work with the feet or with the hands on an ergometer, during static work and during weight lifting. Curves and regression equations were derived expressing the relationships among the factors, O absorption, min. vol., stroke vol., pulse rate and pulse pressure. The curves with dynamic work differed from those with static work and were influenced by the amt. of the static component.

T. M. Carpenter

ASS-52 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

*NIKOLAI, N. M.*

KAGAN, Ye. H.

Röntgenological service at home and its clinical importance.  
Soviet zdravookhr. No. 5, Sept.-Oct. 50. p. 25-7

1. Of the Central Scientific-Research Institute of Röntgenology  
and Radiology named V. H. Malotov (Acting Director — Honored  
Physician RSFSR, Doctor of Medical Sciences V. V. Zolotarev).

CHL 20, 3, March 1951

KAGAN, Ye.M.

Clinico-roentgenologic diagnosis of hiatal hernia. Klin.med., Moskva  
29 no.3:30-35 Mar 51. (CINL 20:7)

1. Of the Roentgenodiagnostic Department (Head--Prof. I.A. Shekhter),  
Central Scientific-Research Institute of Roentgenology and Radiology  
imeni V.M. Molotov, Moscow.



KAGAN, E.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Differential diagnosis of pulmonary cysts. Khirurgiya no.6:42-51  
Je '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Is rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdela (zav. prof. I.A.Shekhter)  
TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii  
i radiologii imeni V.M.Molotova (dir. I.G.Lagunova)  
(CYSTS,  
\*lungs, differ. diag.)  
(LUNGS, cysts,  
\*differ. diag.)

KAGAN, Ye.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Gastric diverticula. Klin.med. 34 no.4:43-49 Ap '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdela (sav. - prof. I.A.Shekhter)  
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii  
i radiologii imeni V.M.Molotova (dir. I.G.Lagunova)  
(STOMACH, diverticula,  
case reports (Rus))

KAGAN, Ye.M. (Moskva); SHEKHTER, I.A. (Moskva)

Intravenous cholangiocholecystography. Klin.med. 34 no.5:43-49  
My '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. I.A.Shekhter)  
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii  
i radiologii imeni V.M.Molotova (dir. - dots. I.G.Lagunova)

(CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY,  
cholangio-cholecystography, intravenous, with sodium  
iodipamide (Rus))

(CONTRAST MEDIA,  
sodium iodipamide in intravenous cholangio-cholecysto-  
graphy (Rus))

KAGAN, Ye.M.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619910017-7"

[Method and technique in X-ray studies of the gastroenterological  
tract] Metodika i tekhnika rentgenologicheskogo issledovaniia  
sheludочно-kishechnogo trakta. Moskva, Medgiz, 1957. 56 p.

(X RAYS)

(MIRA 10:11)

(DIGESTIVE ORGANS--RADIOGRAPHY)

KAGAN, Ye.M., kand.med.nauk

Role of tomography in the diagnosis of bone and joint diseases of the body and extremities [with summary in English]. Vest.rent. i rad. 32 no.5:70-76 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. I.A.Shekhter) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii (dir. - dotsent I.O.Iagunova)

(BONE DISEASES, diag.

osteoarticular, value of tomography in diag. (Rus))

(JOINTS, dia.

osteoarticular, value of tomography in diag. (Rus))